

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow unsettled; probably rain; moderate temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 57; lowest, 44.
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 19.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
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VAST FLOODS OF BOOZE POURING FROM CANADA INTO THE UNITED STATES

Bootlegging Thrives Along Eastern and Midwest-ern Border.
TRIPS MADE NIGHTLY
Smugglers Estimate on 13 Safe Journeys to One Confiscation.
USE HIGH POWERED CARS
Slight Public Sympathy for Enforcement Officers Along Border.

Series of Articles Discloses Inadequate Prohibition Law Enforcement at Boundary
THE NEW YORK HERALD begins to-day the publication of a series of despatches from American cities along the Canadian border describing conditions which exist in them in regard to the consumption and distribution of liquor, and which have existed ever since national prohibition went into effect.
Having been advised that a continuous flood of Canadian liquor was pouring into the United States from Canada, this newspaper sent a representative to make an investigation. Beginning his investigation where Canada touches Maine, he will travel as far west as Michigan.
He has already reported that a vast quantity of liquor is coming over the Canadian border. It appears also that the carrying of contraband whiskey from the Canadian line to communities all through New England and this State, and even as far south as this city, has become a highly profitable and highly organized enterprise. Automobiles filled with whiskey by the case or in bulk are in operation by the hundred every night on all the roads of Northern States. Little promise is held out that conditions are likely to change. Enforcement and customs officers admit that the situation is beyond them; that their number is so small and the routes by which contraband whiskey may be brought in are so many that there is practically no chance of effective prohibition until the machinery of enforcement has been entirely overhauled and made adequate.

The article which THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes to-day describes the situation in Maine. The article to be published to-morrow will deal with conditions in Vermont.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, BANGOR, Me., Nov. 6.—Through-out the sovereign State of Maine there is scarcely a sign yet of the coming of winter. Various theories are advanced in explanation of this, one of which, not without its plausibility, is to the effect that there is so much contraband liquor cached in the soil that the frost is finding difficulty in boring its way into the ground.
In a State where the enterprise of booting the liquor has been a habit and something of a religion for upward of fifty years there are citizens aplenty who take a strong pride in the fact that Maine is amply provided against winter; that every household with any sense of responsibility to its family or hospitality to its friends has a supply in its cellar and an auxiliary store of it in his backyard, and that for the improvident or those without fluid cash there is a vast treasure in the hands of known Samaritans, who demand a fairly stiff price for it, but have gallons and gallons and gallons of it in carrot pits and under hay stacks and in untenanted dwellings and in caves in the woods and old barns.

The Price Is \$12 the Case Quart.
Bootleg liquor just now—all any human being can desire of it or pay for—is selling all over Maine at \$12 the "case" (or five to the gallon) quart. It is assumed that the price will go higher as the cold weather comes down. Also that the quality will dwindle, and that those who drink the last dregs of Maine's stored liquor by next spring will do a wise thing in making definite arrangements with his favorite undertaker beforehand.
For the province of Quebec in Canada, where nearly all of Maine's liquor is coming from, has been so put to it to meet the strain upon its whiskey resources that wholesalers there—taking their cue, they say, from the American smugglers with whom they deal—are sending out all sorts and conditions of fluid to which they have given the name of whiskey. However, there seems any amount of market for it, Maine appearing to share with the rest of a stricken land that form of mania which makes it willing to pay anything for liquor good or bad.

When national prohibition first became a cold and bitter fact the veteran rum-sellers of Maine put on their thinking caps and began to devise ways and means. Ultimately most of them decided to retire either upon their own resources or upon their relatives or into some tranquil kind of a trade. They recognized that to stay in the rum business required qualities which they did not possess; that liquor if it was to be brought to Maine must come from Canada in the form of the law. A new order has set in and the liquor trade is now almost wholly in the hands of young men, mostly of foreign blood, and conspicuous for their cold daring, their hard commercial acumen and the sartorial effects which render them salient in their hours of ease.
Nobody knows exactly how many of these adventurers are running rum into Maine and other States across the Canadian border, but at night every road leading over the line has its quota of them, and they conduct their business upon principles of efficiency and mathematics which would bring them success in almost any business among them or saving them have figured out the likelihood of a whiskey car being caught at one chance in fourteen, or that upon one out of every fourteen trips over the line each car may expect to be stopped and its driver fined. There is also good legal talent in their employ, and this has evolved much strategy in the way of confusing responsibility and car ownership on court days.

High Powered Touring Cars.
The runners have long ago discarded the automobile truck, finding it too slow and conspicuous and built to carry more liquor than, in the best judgment of these business men, should be permitted to fall into the hands of authority in a single seizure. To-day all the cars used in rum running are of the ordinary touring type, now and then and high powered, and each time one starts from home on a Canadian journey it is carefully overhauled and fitted with a new set of tires of the best quality money can buy. From Bangor, adjacent to which lie certain rendezvous conceded to be the principal distributing centres for the State, the distance to the border

Continued on Eighteenth Page.
The Greenleaf-Overnight from New York. Superb Golf. America's best Bath. Perfect for rest and convalescence. Bookings Here—Ado.
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CRIMSON AND TIGER ELEVEN'S BATTLE TO TIE

Game of Dramatic Turns Ends in Score of 14 to 14.

HARVARD HARD DRIVEN

Forced to Resort to Forward Pass to Prevent Defeat.

40,000 THROG STADIUM

Feelings of Crowd Run Gamut From Dejection to Joy as Tide Shifts.

Technical analysis of the Harvard-Princeton game by Parke H. Davis will be found on Page 3 of the Sporting Section.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—The Harvard football team converted a lost cause into an even issue to-day when it tied the Princeton team at 14 points in the last period of their annual game. A forward pass, last of a surprising series which had swept the Crimson colors down the field 73 yards, while the Tigers futilely clawed the air in an effort to bring the ball down, was the medium of what Crimson supporters cheered to-night as a victory for substitute members of the Harvard football squad.
Honors for the aerial advance and for the pass which was its crowning feature went to second string players. Called into play after the regulars had proved unable to stop the Tigers, Buell at quarterback, Fitts at right halfback and Macomber, an end, worked out the Crimson salvation. Buell and Fitts were the principal factors in three passes, which sent the ball ahead more than half the distance of the field. Buell launched and Macomber received and scored with the pass, which was the means of tying the score.
The play was sixteen yards from the Tigers' goal when Buell, slight of build, called out the signals. With the key number Macomber slipped past the Princeton defenders and raced behind their goal. The Crimson quarterback, who had received the ball, turned to evade a hostile Tiger forward, then shot the pigskin in a flying throw over the Princeton goal. Macomber had to run for it, but reached out, got to it almost on his finger tips and brought it to the ground, with Princeton players on top of him. Faxon, maintaining his record of never missing a goal from touch-down, supplied the point by which the Crimson tied the game.

There were 44,000 of those followers within the walls of the Stadium to-day. They filled every available corner of the great structure, a mass of crimson color on the west side facing the orange and black of Princeton on the east.
For complete story of Harvard-Princeton game see pages 1 and 3 of sporting section.

HARDING BIDS NATION CEASE PARTY STRIFE

No Longer Democrats or Republicans—Americans All, He Declares.

OFF FOR THE SOUTH

Special Train Will Arrive at Texas Destination at Noon To-morrow.

MANY PLATFORM TALKS

His Service Dedicated to the Country Rather Than Party, He Tells Crowds.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, EN ROUTE WITH SENATOR HARDING, ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—"The election is over and we're no longer merely Republicans and Democrats, but all Americans," Senator Harding said to-day to crowds that greeted him at a dozen cities in three States as he began his journey to Texas.
In none of the little talks the Senator made from the train and between farion and St. Louis was there a trace of partisanship. The keynote of all his responses to the market-places and respectful welcome extended to him everywhere, was broad-meritism and an invitation to the work of patriotic service. While he talks—scarcely could he called speeches—reflected the Senator's pride and happiness in victory, nevertheless his undertone was a deeply serious conception of the immense task he has before him. This attitude of mind has marked him since the hour on election night when he realized that he had won the Presidency by an overwhelming vote.

America First, His Theme.
"America first" was his main topic to-day, as it was throughout the month of campaigning. The duty of serving America through party government, but not for the benefit of any party, was an idea threaded through the roadside talks.
"While I have preached the gospel of party government," Senator Harding told crowds in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, "that is, government through the sponsorship of party, I may tell you now in the reflection and sober thought of the aftermath, that I do not want my party to be serving to keep itself in power or to perpetuate the place hold of any members. I want my party to serve America for the American people."

The first day's journey of the President-elect was reminiscent of the crowded days of the campaign, yet with an interesting difference. There were throngs at the railroad stations in the cities along the line of the Big Four Railroad, the same eager rush to crowd around the platform of Senator Harding's private car. But the attitude of the people was obviously different. The old crowds had looked on with apprehensive eye.

Continued on Ninth Page.

UTERMYER TO ASK HYLAN ABOUT GRAFT IN BUILDING; BACKER FREE IN \$25,000 BAIL

TRAVIS IS HELD FOR GRAND JURY

State Comptroller Charged With Felony in Auditing False Claims.

\$250 FINE FOR CONTEMPT

Wendell Without Guilt—Action on Judson Awaits Filing of Briefs.

State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis was held yesterday for the Grand Jury by Justice Kernochan, who ruled that to his opinion two sections of the penal law relating to State offices had been violated. The Justice's opinion stated Mr. Travis knowingly had audited for payment false claims against the State treasury, in connection with the now famous "moral obligation" purchase of \$2,013,000 worth of bonds for sinking fund purposes, on which the State overpaid to the extent of \$40,910.
Justice Kernochan's action ended a John Doe inquiry into the State's and transactions that has been under way for more than a month in the Criminal Courts Building. The offence charged is a felony.
Offered to Issue Warrant.
Justice Kernochan offered to issue a warrant for the Comptroller's arrest, but pointed out to Ferdinand Pecora, Assistant District Attorney, who conducted the inquiry, that such procedure would necessitate the Comptroller's arraignment before a Magistrate, upon which he could demand an immediate examination. It would then be necessary to go over again nearly all the testimony given in the John Doe inquiry before the Grand Jury by the Magistrate before whom he might be arraigned.
On his suggestion, Mr. Pecora decided to place the matter directly before the Grand Jury, a proceeding both time-saving and economical. This will be done on Monday and an indictment will be expected soon after. Thus, though the Comptroller was, in effect, held for the Grand Jury he was left free to go and come without giving bail.

Comptroller Travis was not in the courtroom when the Justice read his decision. He was waiting, instead, in the Justice's chambers for the Justice to pass upon the contempt in which Mr. Travis was held when he refused to answer questions about his personal finances. This Justice Kernochan did immediately after he announced his decision. Mr. Travis was fined \$250 for his contempt and told he would have until next Friday noon to pay the fine. In event of its non-payment the Justice will issue a warrant upon which the Sheriff will incarcerate the Comptroller for thirty days.
It is considered that the fine will not be paid and that immediately upon the arrest of the Comptroller, George Z.

Continued on Second Page.

Taxpayers Get 50 P. C. Value From Contractors

ONE revelation of the Lockwood committee is that the taxpayers receive only 50 per cent. value for the money spent on city contracts. That assertion is contained in a letter written yesterday to Comptroller Charles L. Craig by Samuel Utermeyer, counsel for the committee. Mr. Utermeyer said: "There should be a permanent non-partisan vigilance committee that keeps itself entirely removed from politics, with a staff of accountants and experts, to check the city officials on the vast business that is being transacted by the city."

BEDFORD GIRLS RESUME RIOTS

New Director Admits Two Matrons Resigned After Being Beaten.

AIR FILLED WITH SHOES

New Policy of 'Firm Kindness' Not Approved by Girls, Attendants Say.

Two matrons have been attacked and beaten so seriously that they lost no time in tendering their resignations, several inmates have escaped and been recaptured, and free-for-all fights in which shoes were hurled as weapons have taken place at the Bedford State Reformatory since Mrs. Anna Helges Talbot of Brooklyn took charge. Mrs. Talbot upon her arrival clamped down a lid upon information regarding the activities of the "wild women" inmates, and for a time Bedford was silent to the outside world. Attendants admitted yesterday, however, that serious rioting is on again.
Mrs. Talbot said she did not like sensationalism, and therefore had not announced the two instances in which matrons were attacked. Mrs. Grundling, the first matron to be injured, tried to subdue Adelle Scherer, one of the more active disturbers, and was kicked in the abdomen.
Matron Now in Hospital.
Attendants say that Mrs. Grundling is now in a hospital in this city in a serious condition, and has sent in her resignation. "There was some trouble," Mrs. Talbot said. "As soon as I heard the matron was hurt I had her sent to a hospital."
The other matron, Mrs. Doron, said to have been kicked in the face by petulant Mary Fontane, an inmate, resigned at once. "She was a new matron—very nervous and easily excited," said Mrs. Talbot, commenting on the withdrawal of Mrs. Doron from the institution.
A policy of "firm kindness," which Mrs. Talbot instituted when she took up

Continued on Eighteenth Page.

Lockwood Inquiry Counsel Thanks Craig for Offer of His Cooperation.

CRITICISES THE MAYOR

Inquires Why Hettrick's Promise of Labor's Support Was Suppressed.

MORE INDICTMENTS SOON

Steps Will Be Taken to Stop Violation of Collusive Bidding Law in City Work.

Along with the rest of the interesting testimony that the Lockwood Committee has dragged, wheeled and otherwise extracted from builders, house wreckers and others whose businesses have brought them into touch with "Bob" Brindell and his Building Trades Council may later be that of none other than John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York.
Samuel Utermeyer let this be known yesterday in a letter to Comptroller Craig. The letter, which was delivered to Mr. Craig late in the afternoon, contained Mr. Utermeyer's commendation of Mr. Craig for the latter's announced intention of reviewing city contracts entered into during the last eighteen months and turning facts thereon over to the Lockwood Committee, of which Mr. Utermeyer is chief of counsel.
Mr. Utermeyer did not say that it was certain that the Mayor would be called to the witness stand. The letter merely states that Mr. Utermeyer finds it hard to assign a reason for the hiatus between the beginning of the committee's investigation and the announcement by the Mayor that John F. Hettrick had written to him, pledging the political support of labor should he approve the contract for the limestone work on the courthouse.

Letter Withheld Two Months.

Then Mr. Utermeyer goes on to say that he considers one of the "peculiar features" of the case the fact that although this letter "was received by the Mayor almost two months ago it was not made public and no mention or intimation was given of its receipt until after Hettrick's office had been raided."
"Yesterday," writes Mr. Utermeyer to Mr. Craig, "I again warned Commissioner Hirschfield at the hearing room of the committee that if the Mayor persists in delaying action I shall feel that my duty as counsel to the committee will require me to call him to the witness stand to explain his reasons."

Mayor Hylan lost no time in defending himself. Last night His Honor issued a statement saying that Mr. Utermeyer "attempted to create a false impression," and that he would be very glad to appear before the committee at any time it cared to listen to him. Moreover, he charged that Mr. Utermeyer's statement regarding the alleged holding back of the Hettrick letter as "absolutely false." That letter, according to the Mayor was handed over on October 14 to Commissioner Hirschfield, who "was at that time investigating the limestone contract before the Lockwood committee or Mr. Utermeyer began their investigation."

Mayor Only Promised Aid.

The Utermeyer letter, after relating that Mr. Craig upon his decision to take action, deplores the fact that while Mr. Utermeyer wrote Mayor Hylan on October 22, saying the investigation of city contracts might develop the fact that the city has been robbed of much money because competitive bidding was not possible, the Mayor has not seen fit to make reply, save a brief note to Mr. Utermeyer, dated November 1, saying: "Owing to the work on the budget it was impossible for me to reply to your letter of October 22 before this date. I can assure you that you will have in my investigation any aid that the administration may be able to give you."

Mr. Utermeyer finds fault with the brevity and non-committal tenor of the Mayor's reply. Therefore unless there is action in and from the Mayor's office this week Mr. Hylan will be called as a witness.
George S. Backer, the contractor who testified before the committee October 21 and was indicted for perjury last week, surrendered himself yesterday and was held in \$25,000 bail. Backer, who still refused to look upon the affair seriously, will be arraigned for pleading to-morrow. The indictment against Backer, who arose from a minority paid salesman to the ranks of the wall-paper contractors, charged that he did not tell the truth while testifying that on May 11 he went to a racetrack with \$15,000 intrusted to him that day as a bribe to be paid to avoid strikes; that he lost the money on the races and when shown that there was no races that day that he turned the money over to two men whose names he did not know.

The indictment showed that among the witnesses who testified regarding Backer were Eleanor R. Burns, Backer's secretary; Morris Mendelson, his bookkeeper; Frank J. Price, Thomas M. James, Reuben Caston, Maurice C. Kastenborn and Mark Rasalsky. Backer said that he knew none of these people except Miss Burns and Rasalsky, and he let it be known that his personal opinion of Mr. Rasalsky was hardly complimentary. While Backer was in the District Attorney's office he defied all of his

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